

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th December 1886.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahhammadí"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	.....	15th December 1886.
6	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	20th ditto.
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	17th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	.....
11	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	
12	"Bhāratbási"	Ditto	3,000	
13	"Bhārat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	
14	"Burdwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	14th ditto.
15	"Chāruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
16	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	450	
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	17th ditto.
18	"Garib"	Dacca	.....	15th ditto.
19	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
23	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore	.....
24	"Navavibhākar Sādhāraní"	Calcutta	1,000	20th ditto.
25	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	4th ditto.
26	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	3rd ditto.
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	3rd ditto.
28	"Pūrva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	
30	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	15th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	10th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	18th ditto.
33	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	20th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....
37	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	17th ditto.
38	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	16th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	15th, 16th, 19th, and 20th Dec. 1886.
40	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto	200	16th to 20th ditto.
41	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	17th to 20th ditto.
42	"Samachār Chandriká"	Ditto	625	
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakāshiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
47	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	16th December 1886.
48	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	500	
49	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	11th ditto.
50	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore]	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jām-Jahān-numá"	Calcutta	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
54	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	15th to 17th December 1886.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	.....	December 1886.
58	"Shikṣābandhu"	Ditto	.....
59	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Utkal Dīpiká"	Cuttack	200	4th December 1886.
61	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Balasore	205	2nd ditto.
62	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	8th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Ave Maria*, of the 15th December, a new paper, says that peace will not be easily established in Burmah.

AVE MARIA,
Dec. 15th, 1886.

The *Penang Gazette* states that three or four thousand Chinese soldiers are advancing towards Bhamo for the purpose of making war with the British Government. The writer does not know how far the statement of the *Penang Gazette* is correct; but it is not improbable that China should try to keep Bhamo in her possession, and that she is secretly supplying the Shans with arms and ammunition. The Shans have begun to harass Southern Burmah, and they believe that, if they continue to cause trouble in this way a little longer, the English will be forced to evacuate the country. But this belief is certainly erroneous. It appears, however, that peace will not be established in Burmah until the race of Shans is entirely extirpated. If under these circumstances the Chinese join the Shans, the troubles in Burmah will assume a new aspect. Government will probably be put into the same troubles which the French Government had to encounter at Tonquin. The treaty which has lately been made between China and England is of no value, for in that treaty China has taken no responsibility on herself. If the statement of the *Penang Gazette* be correct, Government will have to make preparations for war on a large scale. At least twenty or thirty crores of rupees will be required to ensure safety on the unprotected frontiers of Burmah. For this purpose it will be necessary to clear the jungles and woods in those provinces, and to establish a colony there.

2. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 20th December, says that the English Government has not been able to entangle Russia in difficulties in Bulgaria. Russian influence has not also been diminished on the Indian frontier. Russia's promises cannot be depended upon. If the English Government wants to drive Russia from the Afghan frontier, it must use force. If they cannot use force, owing to want of strength, they should retreat to the banks of the Indus. If England wishes to maintain her Indian empire, and to save Indians from starvation, she should adopt the latter course.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

3. The *Ananda Bazar Patrikā*, of the 20th December, says that England is uneasy owing to the difficulties in Ireland. These difficulties may be easily put an end to by granting a separate Parliament to Ireland. But England is unwilling to do so from fear of losing her prestige. The Conservative Ministry wants to rule Ireland by force. But many suspect that the attempt will fail. Such attempts have done evil rather than good in past times.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th December, says that gentlemen are insulted by low people at the bathing ghât near the bridge at Howrah in consequence of the absence of constables. The writer directs the attention of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of Howrah to the matter. The writer hopes that constables will be stationed without delay at the ghât.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 15th, 1886.

(b)—Working of Courts.

5. In noticing the release of Mr. Gibbons, the *Prajabandhu*, of the 3rd December, says that Mr. Gibbons has been released because he is an Englishman. The writer has nothing to say against the action of the Governor-General;

PRAJA BANDHU,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

but people should watch how Government deals in future with natives charged with forgery.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 18th, 1886.

6. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th December, could not believe at first that Lord Dufferin would really release Mr. Gibbons. The writer had no idea

The release of Mr. Gibbons.
that truth and justice could be so shamefully trampled upon under the British Government. The writer thought that British subjects would never get adequate punishment for beating, nay even killing natives. Laws have been made and courts have been established in such a way that Europeans may not get any punishment for killing natives. The introduction of jury trial in the mofussil for European offenders has given complete impunity to Europeans. Provision should be made to the effect that nothing which is done by a European British subject is an offence, and that, if any case is instituted against a person of that description by a native, it should at once be dismissed. Had there been any clear law to this effect, the natives would never have been deluded by the vain hope of receiving justice for ill-treatment at the hands of the Anglo-Indians. On what grounds has Lord Dufferin set aside the judgment of the High Court? It cannot be said that Government has shown respect for the system of jury trial by releasing Mr. Gibbons; for if it really intends to show such respect, it should at first repeal the provisions which empower the Judge not to be bound by the verdict of the jury. Does not Lord Dufferin know that God himself is an enemy of the Government which does not show regard for justice, and that that Government is liable to be destroyed by the stroke of a straw? The writer urges that great agitation should be set on foot regarding the Gibbons case. He says that the records of the case should be printed in the form of a book, and should be sent to England and other countries in Europe to give the people of those countries an idea of the sense of justice of the Anglo-Indians.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

7. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 20th December, says that while there was no chance of injustice in the Gibbons case, there were unjust and illegal

The Gibbons and Traill cases.
proceedings at every step in the Traill case. Yet Anglo-Indians are condemning the proceedings in the first case as unjust, and praising the proceedings in the second case as just. The Anglo-Indians have always given proofs of such injustice in supporting their own countrymen. The Anglo-Indians are losing their influence by such conduct. Though Government has increased rather than diminished the work of administration; though the partiality of Anglo-Indians towards their countrymen has increased instead of diminishing; and though Government is trying as hard as before, and perhaps harder, to increase the influence of Anglo-Indians, that influence has considerably diminished. Though Sir Fitzjames Stephen has armed the mofussil Magistrates with immense powers, their influence has considerably diminished. Formerly even powerful zemindars trembled before Englishmen; but now even common persons try to be avenged upon them when they are oppressed. Formerly no one found fault with the unjust decisions of Judges, but now such decisions are every day protested against. Formerly no Englishman instituted a criminal suit against natives, but now Englishmen complain of oppression suffered at the hands of natives. Two years ago a respectable Englishman instituted a case against a mehter for an attempt to violate the chastity of his wife. Natives have no interest in putting an end to the oppression which has brought about such results. Such oppression is rather profitable to them.

(d)—Education.

PARIDARSHAK,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

8. The *Paridarshak*, of the 4th December, approves of the proposal of Mr. Clarke for abolishing the posts of Moulavi in the Entrance schools; but it disapproves

Education Report of Assam.

the system of paying gurus by result, because it has proved a failure. Government was advised to give effect to the proposals of the Education Commission in the province of Assam ; but it has not directed its attention to the matter.

(e).—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

9. The *Sulabh Samachar* and *Kushdaha*, of the 4th December, says that the present death-rate at Calcutta is more than three hundred a week, and that of these deaths nearly a half is to be attributed to cholera. The native newspapers always speak highly of the native Commissioners. The probable cause of this is that both the native Commissioners and the newspapers are viewed in an invidious light by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the newspapers therefore feel inclined to support the Commissioners. The Commissioners hardly take any interest in the public welfare. The chief causes of the prevalence of cholera at Calcutta are, according to the writer, these—

SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

(1.)—Insufficiency of water-supply.

(2.)—Sale of rotten fish in the markets of Calcutta.

The Commissioners should look into these matters.

10. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 10th December, says that there are no good sanitary arrangements at Chandpore, a large trading place in Tipperah. For this reason cholera rages there every year, and makes the neighbouring villages liable to the cholera epidemic. Unless Government attends to this matter, the evil will not be remedied.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 10th, 1886.

11. The *Ave Maria*, of the 15th December, expresses its satisfaction at the active measures adopted by the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality to prevent the spread of cholera, and requests them to take steps to put a stop to the sale of rotten fish in the market.

AVE MARIA,
Dec. 15th, 1886.

12. The *Dainik*, of the 16th December, says that the virulence of cholera is gradually increasing in the town. The Anglo-Indians have seized this opportunity to blame the native Commissioners. They say that provision should be made in the new Municipal Bill to secure a larger number of Anglo-Indian Commissioners; otherwise no means will be adopted to prevent the outbreak of disease in the Municipality. But the writer says that the Commissioners are not to blame in this matter. They cannot do everything personally. Those who have been entrusted with the task of clearing the dirt and superintending the health of the town are to blame for this. When cholera first made its appearance in the town, no step was taken to prevent it from spreading. Now that the outbreak has become serious, various remedial measures are being resorted to. But all activity and all endeavours will cease as soon as the epidemic disappears. A permanent Health Officer has been appointed for the Municipality, and he should be made responsible in matters of health. If Doctor Simpson understands his own responsibility, he will not allow the officers of the municipality to neglect their duty. If any negligence is shown this year in preserving the cleanliness of the town, and in pushing on the work of Bustee improvement, there will be probably a fatal outbreak of cholera during the summer.

DAINIK,
Dec. 16th 1886.

13. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th December, complains that the new Municipal Bill for Calcutta does not contain provisions sufficient to secure the sanitary improvement of a town so thickly inhabited as Calcutta. The roads through the

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 18th, 1886.

Municipal Amalgamation Bill.

bustees should be widened, and *khaprel* huts should be constructed with an eye to their sanitary condition. The writer thinks that many of the old buildings in Calcutta require extensive remodelling to suit them to the sanitary requirements of the present day. There are many roads through which carriages cannot pass, and the houses in which are rarely warmed by the sun and are ill-ventilated. Provision should be made in the Municipal Bill to remove these defects. Measures should be adopted to prevent the construction of houses on insanitary plans. The writer thinks that a law similar to the Metropolitan Building Act of England should be introduced in Calcutta or embodied in the new Municipal Bill. Houses which appear to be in an insanitary condition should be closed till their sanitary condition is improved. The writer thinks, as long as roads are not widened, and better modes of constructing houses are not introduced, the sanitary condition of Calcutta will not be improved.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

14. The *Anandabazar Patrika*, of the 20th December, referring to the proposal of the *Englishman* that Government should make all able members of District Boards Honorary Magistrates with first class Magisterial powers, and empower them to decide cases independently, in order that they may learn to act independently, as well as to relieve the Magistrates, and thus be able to diminish their number, says that Government can employ the members of the Boards upon many other works. The Government of India thinks, for instance, that a law directing diseased cattle to be kept apart from other cattle, though good in principle, might lead to oppression. But there will be little probability of oppression if the members of the Boards are entrusted with the enforcement of such a law. If Government entrusts the members of the Boards with such powers, people may be relieved of the oppression which is caused by laws and their administration in spite of the efforts of Government to prevent it. Government also may relieve itself of expenditure by appointing such honorary officers. If such powers are conferred upon the members of Boards, competent men and men of position will no longer show indifference in the matter of the membership of the Boards.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

DAINIK,
Dec. 15th, 1886.

15. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 15th December, complains that the road from Baidyabati to Jehanabad is in a very wretched condition. Bridges have given way, and some portions of the road, especially that lying between Mayapore and Champadanga, have become impassable. It is surprising that this matter does not attract the attention of the Road Cess Committee of Hooghly.

The road from Baidyabati to Jehanabad.

(h)—*General.*

PRATIKAR,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

16. Referring to Lord Dufferin's speech on the attitude of the Native Press on the Public Service Commission, the *Pratihar*, of the 3rd December, says that the natives thoroughly understand the policy of the British Government. The story of the "Spider and the Fly" illustrates the attitude of Government towards the natives. People do not trust the man who has once deceived them. The natives have been deceived by their rulers on numerous occasions. The object of Government seems to be to ruin them by raising false hopes in their minds and by the use of honeyed words. Under such circumstances, they are not prepared to admit that the policy of Government towards them is at all sincere. The policy of Lord Lytton was exceedingly unpopular. The pro-native policy of Lord Ripon served

The Public Service Commission.

to a great extent to efface the memory of Lord Lytton's administration from the public mind. Lord Dufferin has as yet done nothing to deserve the confidence of the people. He is getting unpopular because his action often belies his professions. His Lordship is acting as a skilled diplomatist, and has not yet been known to have done anything for the good of his people. If the natives can understand that His Lordship is sincere, he will never have to complain that they do not understand the object of Government. They understand the object now as much as they will do in that case; but they cannot rejoice at what they now understand to be the object of Government. The writer asks His Lordship whether his Burmese policy is not open to serious objection? Sir Rivers Thompson poohpoohed the idea of a Famine Insurance Fund, though the fund was created by Government by the imposition of a special tax. Can the people place their confidence in Government after such a breach of promise? The writer does not think that there is any necessity for the appointment of the Civil Service Commission. He demands that effect should be given to the Queen's Proclamation, and that all appointments be thrown open to all, without distinction of caste, colour, and creed. Lord Dufferin says that the Commission has been appointed for the good of the people. But hear what Sir Lepel Griffin says. He says,—“the less the number of natives appointed in the public service, the better.” Can the people, under such circumstances, trust their Government? If Lord Dufferin was anxious for the good of the people, half at least of the members of the Commission should have been natives, and some of them elected by the people.

17. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 3rd December, says that the Anglo-

Government and the natives.

Indians are blaming the natives for their dissatisfaction towards Government. But

who is to blame for this ill-feeling between the people and Government? Government is not disposed to satisfy the aspirations of the natives by giving them high posts. The Civil Service Examination is held in England, and a boy of 19 is to compete in that Examination. By this artifice natives have in a manner been excluded from the Civil Service. In the army, natives are very poorly paid, and they are not promoted to any high post. Natives applied to become enlisted as volunteers, but their applications have been rejected. Justice is being sold in India. Courts of justice have become fortresses of partiality. An Englishman committing murder is scarcely punished even with a fine of a hundred rupees. Are not these sufficient to cause discontent among the people? An America tourist, who lately visited India, said—“It is not strange that Hindus do not love the English, nor that they feel the rod that is constantly held over them. Nor will it be strange if there are other mutinies in India, for this heavy rule, this insolence of manner, cannot always be quietly submitted to.” The English have not forgotten the disasters of Ramnagar and Chillianwala, and the insults they had to put up with in Cabul. They are suffering greatly in Burma. Do the English understand whether the oppression which they practise upon natives make the latter cow down with fear, or embitter their feelings against them? It is not strange that natives, who are victims to so much oppression, should be displeased with Government.

18. The same paper trusts that the Public Service Commission will

The Public Service Commission.

act according to the opinion of the public.

The writer says that the Commission should consider well before passing any opinion, that the public may not have any occasion to complain. The Editors of newspapers should be called on to give evidence, and the opinion of non-official experienced men should be taken into consideration. The opinions expressed in Native newspapers should also be considered. Reporters of newspapers and the public should be admitted into the sittings of the Commission.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

PRAJA BANDHU.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Dec. 3rd, 1886.

19. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has expressed his satisfaction with the municipal institutions of the country. His Lordship said—"Depend upon it, gentlemen, if you can succeed in proving to English public opinion that you have wisely, energetically, and successfully availed yourself of the opportunities afforded to you by the grant of municipal institutions, the more ready will the Government be still further to liberalise your institutions." The writer says that there is no need of testing the abilities of natives any more. Provision should be made to introduce the elective system into the Viceroy's Council. As regards high education, the Viceroy said—"Both descriptions of education were equally necessary for the welfare of the people of India. They were sisters walking hand in hand." If this is the real intention of Government, asks the writer, why has the proposal for abolishing the Deccan and Guzerat Colleges been made? And why has the Government of Bengal resolved to stop the grant for schools and colleges? Lord Dufferin further declared that the Civil Service Commission has been appointed in the interest of the natives. But from what has been experienced, it appears that the object of Government is to keep the Covenanted Civil Service solely for the English. From 1863 the India Office is trying to deceive the natives. All attempts to raise the standard of age have failed. The manner in which the resolution appointing the Civil Service Commission has been worded also raises suspicion. Had Lord Ripon appointed this Commission, it would not have raised such anxiety in the minds of the people; but the attitude of Lord Dufferin has inspired them with suspicion.

PARIDARSHAK,
Dec. 4th, 1886

20. The *Paridarshak*, of the 4th December, says that the Resolution appointing the Civil Service Commission is highly discouraging. The writer requests the Commission to make provision for the appointment of natives to high posts under Government, and to facilitate their admission into the Covenanted Civil Service.

PARIDARSHAK.

21. The same paper says that when the Sessions Judge of Sylhet was driving from the court, he saw a little child playing on the road. The Judge made signs from a great distance to remove the child. The servant who was sitting by immediately took the child in his arms and went away. But the Sessions Judge was not satisfied with this. He entered a shop close by, and demanded the shop-keeper to produce the child and his mother before him. The shop-keeper, not being able to understand what the Judge said, fled away. After this the Judge attempted to force open the door of the house in which the child and his mother lived; but understanding that it was in the occupancy of respectable ladies, he desisted from the attempt. The boy was at last sent to the police station. The Judge does not know the character of the people of Sylhet; he may probably be insulted some day or other.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 15th, 1886.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th December, says that the signs of political life shown by Indians have filled friendly and far-sighted Anglo-Indians with hopes, but inspired unfriendly Anglo-Indians, wanting foresight, with alarm. The liberal minded English statesmen who are coming to India will hear the grievances of Indians from their own mouths. The writer cannot consider those who want to oppose the National Congress as well-wishers of India. Anglo-Indians, like Messrs. Cotton, Colvin, Hume, Wordsworth, Scott, and Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Charles Aitchison, and Sir Charles Turner, are delighted at the prospect of this Congress. Many Englishmen in England also are delighted at this. The only persons alarmed at this are Anglo-Indian

editors, like the Editors of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, and civilians like Beames, Lewis, and Smith. The political life of Indians is becoming more and more strong day by day. Political associations are being established in every town. There is political agitation everywhere. Every class in India is ready to join the Congress. Mussulmans have promised to unite with Hindus like brothers. In every country the domineering party has been obliged to yield to the people. What has taken place elsewhere must also take place in India. The handful of Anglo-Indians will be obliged to yield in time to the countless millions of Indians. Nowhere has the triumph of justice been injurious to Government. None but inexperienced helmsmen will be alarmed at the favourable wind that has begun to blow in India. An experienced statesman like Lord Ripon was not alarmed by it. Why should Lord Dufferin hesitate to steer the vessel of progress when there is such a favourable wind and such a favourable tide? Lord Dufferin should tread in the footsteps of Lord Ripon. He possesses even greater advantages than his predecessors. The writer hopes that Lord Ripon's self-government measure will be developed by Lord Dufferin. The Viceroy has held out hopes to natives in every town. Sir Rivers Thompson wants to follow the generous policy which Lord Dufferin has adopted. It is a matter of regret that Sir Rivers did not give such proofs of liberal principles before as he is doing on the eve of his departure. It is a matter of rejoicing that he has perceived his mistake. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will introduce the elective system in the selection of members for the Legislative Councils if he finds an opportunity of doing so. If the tide of political enthusiasm is opposed, very bad results will be produced. Ridicule cannot weaken national opinion. However hostile officials like Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, may be to the political meetings and associations of natives, they cannot oppose the holding of such meetings and associations. It is for this reason that natives are partial to British rule.

23. The same paper is glad that Mr. Edgar will officiate for Mr. Peacock during the time he will serve on the Civil Service Commission. Everyone was satisfied with the spirit of justice which marked Mr. Edgar's former tenure of office as a Secretary to the Bengal Government. No one will be able to grace Mr. Peacock's post so well as Mr. Edgar. He loves natives. His heart is more full of English generosity than of Anglo-Indian narrowness.

24. The same paper says that there is considerable embezzlement in the Commissariat Department owing to the want of men of character and education in it. The writer says that this state of things will not end so long as men of education and character are not appointed to the department.

25. The same paper says that even the *Times* has now understood that the free trade principle is not applicable to a country like India. Now that the English cloth manufacture is suffering from the competition of German and American cloth manufacturers, owing to the abolition of the import duties, natives may expect that benefit from British selfishness which they did not obtain from British generosity. Both Indians and Anglo-Indians are recommending the re-imposition of the import duties and the abolition of the income-tax. A direct tax like the income-tax is not suited to a poor country like India. Government has injured rather than benefited natives by reducing the salt tax and by abolishing the import duties. If the duties had been retained in their former shape, Government would not

SAHACHAR,
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have been obliged to impose the income-tax. If a combined effort is made by Indians and Anglo-Indians, Government, whose financial difficulties are very great, may reimpose the import duties.

SAHACHAR,
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26. The same paper says that, because the length of the yard is not fixed in India, the short measure of English cloths can not be detected, or at least satisfactorily proved. Government should grant the prayer of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the fixing of the length of the yard in India. The English manufacturers have defended themselves from the charge of exporting cloths of short measure by saying that they mark their cloths as containing a larger number of yards than they actually do, at the request of the native traders. The writer says that this proves that the English manufacturers are at least a party to the deceit. But if the length of the yard is fixed, and cloths are folded in such a way that each fold will measure a yard, such cheating will no longer be possible. But the sale of jute cloths as cotton cloths will continue.

DAINIK,
Dec. 15th, 1886.

27. The *Dainik*, of the 15th December, notices a rumour to the effect that the Finance Committee has recommended that the Stamp and Stationery Department might be placed under the Collector of Customs. The writer approves of the proposal. Since the abolition of the import duties, the Collector of Customs has had very little to do. If Stamp and Stationery be brought under him the post of Superintendent of Stamp and Stationery will probably be abolished, and thus an annual saving of Rs. 16,000 will be effected. Further, if these two departments be amalgamated, the European Superintendents and their assistants in both the departments may be dispensed with, for the work can be satisfactorily managed by a superior clerk. The writer urges the abolition of the post of Assistant Superintendent, the salary attached to which is Rs. 650. The writer also urges the abolition of the Agent, Government Consignment Office, in maintaining which about two thousand rupees is spent every month. There is no necessity for this office, since Government goods may conveniently be kept in the Port Store-keeper's office attached to the Railway Department. The writer does not know whether or not the office of the Government Consignment Agent has been created for the purpose of supporting some favourite Government dependent.

AVE MARIA,
Dec. 5th, 1886.

28. The *Ave Maria*, of the 15th December, says that though there is a distinct provision in the Income-tax Act to the effect that when cultivators sell their crops like shop-keepers, they shall be liable to pay the tax, the indigo-planters have been exempted from paying it. The tea-planters will also probably be exempted. The writer does not understand why those who produce and sell sugar, oil, &c., by cultivating sugarcane, mustard, and so forth should be liable to taxation.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 16th, 1886.

29. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 16th December, says that Anglo-Indians are trying their best to sow disunion between Hindus and Mussulmans. The *Englishman* is trying its best to dissuade Mussulmans from joining the National Congress. The writer says that it is certain that many Mussulman delegates will join the Congress. If it had not been so, the *Englishman* would not have been so much alarmed. But the *Englishman* is saying that those Mussulmans who will join the Congress can not be quite sane, and that Mussulman *khansamas* and *khitmagars* will have to be hired for the Congress.

If Indians had not been peaceful or law-abiding, the Editor of the *Englishman* would have been thrashed for making such shameless statement. All natives are looked down upon by Englishmen as *khansamas* and *khidmatgars*. At one time the condition of England was similar to the present condition of India. Then English patriots were called beggars. Does the *Englishman* remember what those beggars finally accomplished? The *Englishman* will not be able to dissuade Mussulmans from joining the Congress by offers of clerkships. Mussulmans once served as ministers and commanders of troops. The object of the Congress is not to oppose Government, but to represent the grievances of natives and to decide how they may be removed.

30. The same paper says that it is rumoured that Haji Nur Muham-
A native as Sheriff of Calcutta. mad and Dr. Mohendralal Sircar also were
 nominated for the Sheriffship. The writer
 cannot say why the nomination of one of them was not sanctioned. A
 native should be appointed Sheriff.

31. The same paper says that many persons are trying to secure for
An address for Sir Rivers Thomp- son. Sir Rivers Thompson an address from natives.
 The condition of the country is such that
 even Satan can obtain an address from some people by making a little effort.
 The writer knows that he who has the least self-respect and patriotism
 will have nothing to do with such an address.

32. The same paper says that outward splendour does not prove the
Outward splendour, and the con- dition of Indians. prosperity of Indians. Grand towns, stately
 houses, and large numbers of ships in every
 port, are no proofs of the prosperity of Indians. They all belong to
 Englishmen.

33. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 16th December, says that the Home
The English Government and Indian industries. Government and the Government of India
 have ruined the Indian industries by various
 artifices. This could not have been if natives had been their own rulers.

34. The same paper, referring to the statement of the *Sanjivani* that
Indians and the Civil Service. out of 800 posts in the Indian Civil Service
 700 will be reserved for Englishmen, dis-
 approves of such reserving of posts, and expresses the opinion that appoint-
 ments to the service should be made according to the results of competitive
 examinations. The English Government wants to employ the people of a
 particular province, if fit, in the public service of that province in preference
 to the people of other provinces. Upon that principle the claims of natives
 to appointment to the Indian Civil Service are stronger than those of
 Englishmen.

35. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 16th December, hears that
Retirement of Sir Rivers Thompson. preparations are being made by the Anglo-
 Indian community to give a farewell address
 to Sir Rivers Thompson, and to raise a memorial to perpetuate his memory.
 The Anglo-Indians are trying, it is said, to have the signature of some
 respectable native gentlemen in the address which will be presented. But
 natives should beware. Sir Rivers Thompson has done great injury to them
 by taking the lead of the Anglo-Indian community during the Ilbert Bill
 agitation, and has tried his utmost to injure the interests of the natives.
 His Honor has incurred the displeasure of the aristocracy by introducing
 the Cess Act, and it is not likely that they will give him a sumptuous feast.
 The Anglo-Indians should show their respect to Sir Rivers, for they have
 been greatly benefited by him. They can vote him a statue of gold, if
 they like.

DAINIK,
Dec. 16th, 1886.

36. The *Dainik*, of the 16th December, hears that Mr. Scoble, the new Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, will direct his attention to the reformation of jails. Will Government show so much wisdom? Criminals cannot expect kindness from a nation which considers punishment to be the best policy, and among whom men like Sir Lepel Griffin are considered to be wise.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Dec. 17th, 1886.

37. The *Education Gazette*, of the 17th December, says that, in order to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign, some institution which will be calculated to benefit the natives should be established at their cost. The reign of Victoria is a peaceful one. People have enjoyed happiness and religious freedom during it; and much material improvement has been effected in their condition. It is highly desirable that some permanent institution, calculated to do good to the people, should commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign.

**SULABHA SAMACHAR
& KUSHADHA,**
Dec. 18th, 1886

38. The *Sulabha Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 17th December 1886, says that while Government has deprived many poor clerks and duffries of their bread, by the appointment of the Finance Committee, it has ordered Messrs. Dodd and Company to make two watches and chains, each valued at three thousand five hundred rupees, for the purpose of presenting them to the Amir of Cabul.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 18th, 1886.

39. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th December, publishes a telegram to the effect that 110 coolies of the Rajbari tea-garden complained before Mr. MacLeod, Assistant Commissioner, of the ill-treatment they had received at the hands of Mr. Eyre, the manager. Mr. MacLeod sent Lieutenant Gordon to enquire into their complaint. Lieutenant Gordon has found some of the serious charges to be correct, namely, the existence of the dungeon where absconders and other recalcitrant coolies are confined and tied down with ropes. It is a matter of great regret, says the editor, that the Government of Assam does not enquire into these oppressions, and is not prepared to admit their truth.

SANJIVANI.

40. The same paper says that there is a prophecy of Gurn Govinda to the effect that a Sikh hero will establish his empire up to Calcutta before the expiration of the 19th century of the Christian era; that the English will rule at Ludhiana and destroy the power of Dhuleep Singh and of the Khalsa army; but Dhuleep will overcome all difficulties and reign supreme over the world. None but fools will believe such a prophecy. But there is no want of illiterate and superstitious men in the Punjab who may bring about a great revolution. Government has not done well by ill-treating Dhuleep Singh. The writer thinks that all his just demands should be conceded to him. If he advances towards India at the head of a Russian army, it is doubtful whether the Sikhs will fight against him. The prophecy is widely known all over the Punjab, and bad men may take advantage of it.

SANJIVANI.

41. The same paper advocates the introduction of something like a poor law in India. The writer says that Hindus are kind-hearted to a fault. They support a very large number of drones in their families. The writer thinks that all who are capable of work should be made to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The country whose inhabitants love idle repose can never prosper. There was a time when England was in a position exactly similar to that of India at the present moment. The poor laws have saved England from ruin, and similar laws should be introduced into India too.

42. The *Navavibhakar Sadharoni*, of the 20th December, says that from the enthusiastic reception which Lord Dufferin has met with everywhere, he must have understood that Indians are deeply loyal. The writer now waits to see what he does for the benefit of loyal Indians. There are now many important questions before him. The question of the Simla exodus is one of them. The writer desires that the hard-earned money of Indians may not be spent for the luxury of the Viceroy. The writer does not know how far the proposals of the Finance Committee will be carried into effect. The reduction of the salaries of a few persons or the abolition of one or two offices will do no good. Indians are not in a position to import officials on large salaries from England. There will be no real reduction of expenditure, until natives are as far as possible entrusted with the work of administration. The writer relies upon Lord Dufferin's discretion and generosity in the matter of the result of the Civil Service Commission and the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The handful of Anglo-Indians does not constitute the Government. The Indian public is the most essential part of it. Consequently, for the sake of a good administration, it is necessary that the interests of the Indian public should be looked to.

43. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin is displeased with natives because they complain of their grievances. Natives have suffered greatly from the Burmese war, and Indian blood and treasure is being lavishly spent upon it. But natives have not the right to complain. If they do, they are considered guilty. Mr. Bright has condemned the Burmese war. He has said that the war, which was undertaken in spite of the entreaties of Indians, is now a source of suffering to Indians. It is a matter of regret that no weight is attached to the opinion of the countless millions of India.

44. The same paper says that the suspicion that only a few posts in the Covenanted Civil Service will be reserved for natives has been confirmed by question 152 among the Commission's questions. The question asks how many posts in the Covenanted Civil Service would natives reserve for themselves? The writer cannot understand why such a question has been framed.

45. The same paper cannot understand why Anglo-Indians have become so hostile to Bengalis. Fear of Bengalis has become a disease with many Anglo-Indian editors. They are inclined to find fault with Bengalis in all matters.

46. The same paper approves of the intention of Sir Charles Aitchison to take the evidence of the representatives of the different classes, of making arrangements for the consideration of the interests of the different classes, of accepting written as well as oral replies to the questions, and of taking the evidence of everybody who may desire to give evidence. There can be no doubt that Sir Charles Aitchison at least will try his best to act impartially. The writer is re-assured by Sir Charles Aitchison's assurance that the Commission will express its honest convictions on the question after an impartial consideration. Referring to the statement of the *Pioneer* that, if the Native Civil Service is abolished, the whole of India will be placed under the authority of Bengalis, the writer says that he cannot understand how the *Pioneer* will prevent the increase of influence of Bengalis by maintaining the Native Civil Service. The *Pioneer* is mistaken if it thinks that, if the Native Civil Service is maintained, Bengalis will not be able to enter the Covenanted Civil Service. Considering the turn that affairs have taken in these days in this country, it is impossible for anybody to withhold their just

NAVAVIBHAKAR
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SADHARANI.

rights from natives. Even if the Native Civil Service is maintained, Bengalis will enter the Covenanted Civil Service sooner or later. Natives are not satisfied with the Native Civil Service. They want to enter the Covenanted Civil Service. Government will not be able to rule India by keeping Indians in a state of continued dissatisfaction. Everybody has come to know that Lord Lytton created the Native Civil Service for deluding natives. Tricks in the highest quarters have been exposed, and the *Pioneer* must be therefore very unwise to play such little tricks as it is capable of.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
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47. The same paper, referring to the statement of those who say that the increased export of India proves her prosperity, asks, if such is the case, why are

The poverty of India.

famines so frequent? There can be no doubt that Indians are becoming daily poorer. The increased export is due to the fact that natives now eat less, and that the area of cultivated land has increased.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

48. The same paper, referring to the reasons assigned by Mr. Cotton for the ill-feeling which exists at present between the officials and natives, in his book called

Hostility of officials to natives.

"New India," says that Indians are not responsible for this. It is the Europeans who are unable to understand the change that has taken place in the course of time. It is a matter of regret that English officials entertain ill-feeling towards natives. The only hope of natives is that many officials will in course of time come to their senses like Mr. Cotton.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

49. The same paper, referring to the rumour that Lord Dufferin has said to Baboo Protap Chunder Majumdar that if political agitation continues in India as at

Lord Dufferin.

present for ten years more, it will be difficult to govern India, says that no danger will happen if Indians are kept contented. The writer will be glad if Lord Dufferin becomes alarmed, and so satisfies the desires of natives. Lord Ripon was alarmed; but he tried to remove danger by showing sympathy with the aspirations of the people. Let Lord Dufferin tread in the footsteps of Lord Ripon.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,

50. The same paper says that when an amount about three times as great as the expenses of the Hooghly Bridge is obtained from the East Indian Railway, tolls should not be charged upon the public. It was decided by a Committee appointed by the Port Commissioners that the charging of tolls upon the public could be easily discontinued. The writer cannot say why the tolls have not yet been abolished. The writer hopes that Government will consider the matter.

Discontinuation of the charging of tolls on the Hooghly Bridge.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

51. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 20th December, says that the present system of administration will be in many ways changed by the Civil Service Commission. This is not the first time that Government has tried to entrust natives with some share in the administration. With that object the Queen's Proclamation was issued, the State scholarships were founded by Lord Lawrence, and the elective system was introduced in the selection of members of municipalities. With this object, also, Lord Ripon introduced his measure of self-government. But Government has not hitherto been able to entrust natives with a share in the administration from a fear of the Queen's Proclamation, which declares natives eligible for every post for which they may be fit. The Civil Service Commission will remove this fear by reserving some posts exclusively for Englishmen. If natives are appointed to the public service as a result of the appointment of this Commission, Government will have to depend more upon natives, and natives will love and respect Government more. If the relations between Government and natives become so close, the Anglo-Indians who, relying upon Government support, now oppress natives, will not be able to do so. Experienced natives should see that the Commission,

Natives and the Public Service.

which is likely to produce such good results, may not be opposed by foolish or interested persons. Government has before this injured the country in order to increase its powers. But the writer believes that the feelings of the present officials are different, now that they have understood that Government will be benefited rather than otherwise if natives are appointed to some posts. The English Government knows that its relations with Indians are unnatural ; consequently it will not be able to entrust natives with powers as unreservedly as it has entrusted Englishmen with powers. The English Government has again practised so much oppression on Indians, and it is likely to commit so much oppression in future for maintaining their dominion, that they will never be able to completely trust Indians. The approach of Russia has increased that fear. Under these circumstances, natives should not be dissatisfied if Government cannot freely entrust them with all powers. But Government should not exclude natives from those posts to which they may be appointed without any possibility of danger. In order to make this arrangement, Government should rule that all competitive examinations held for appointments to the Indian Public Service should be held in India. It is necessary that Indian officials should be acquainted with the languages, manners and customs of the people of India. It being so, the competitive examinations should not be held in any other country. Government should also reserve some posts exclusively for natives. If after reserving some posts for Englishmen, it does not also reserve some posts for natives, it will be guilty of injustice. Natives, again, do not covet posts merely for the sake of money. Under these circumstances, natives will not be satisfied if they do not obtain real administrative powers. Indians should not demand the salaries which are demanded by Englishmen who come from a great distance. If natives want to serve on smaller salaries, Government will not appoint Englishmen on larger salaries. At least so long as the financial difficulties remain, Government will not do so. The writer does not know when these financial difficulties will be at an end. If, again, the salaries of posts are reduced, Englishmen will not agree to come to India. Again the more the expenditure of Government diminishes, the more will natives be benefited. Government should rule that Englishmen should obtain the same salary as natives holding similar posts. For if the salaries of similar posts are different in the case of Englishmen and natives, people will not feel respect for native officers. The writer does not believe that residence in England is necessary for officials. Those native officials who have never gone to England probably satisfy Government by their work. If natives again go to England, they will become Anglicised and demand larger salaries.

52. The same paper does not agree with those who think that Lord Dufferin has shown wiliness in his remarks on the security and want of

Lord Dufferin.

anxiety of the native princes. But the writer believes that, when Lord Dufferin made the above remarks, he sincerely considered the native princes happy. Lord Dufferin perhaps at first became dizzy on his elevation to the Viceroyalty of India. On seeing the extent of the territories placed under his jurisdiction, and the immense influence possessed by himself, he perhaps thought that he had nothing to fear from Russia, and did not hesitate to enter upon a war with Burmah. Perhaps in such an intoxicated state of mind he invited the Amir to a Durbar, ordered Sir Peter Lumsden to engage in an action with Russia at Panjdeh, held the camp of exercise at Delhi, and occupied Burmah. But he is now full of anxieties. The difficulty felt by Lord Dufferin is of a different nature from that felt by Lord Canning at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny. Lord Canning was sure that England would be able to re-establish her dominion in India even if the Sepoys were victorious. There was no fear of Russia at that time.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
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The treasury of Government also was not empty. England was not also at that time so much involved in difficulties in Europe. But though there are now no disturbances in India, and though the native princes now tremble at the name of the English Government, Lord Dufferin is full of anxieties.

SOM PRAKASH
Dec. 20th, 1886.

53. The *Som Prakash*, of the 20th December, says that the visit of eminent Englishmen to India will be a source of great benefit to natives. By witnessing the condition of India with their own eyes, they will find that the accounts about its condition given by Anglo-Indians are false. They will be ashamed when they see the way in which Anglo-Indians maltreat natives. It is very opportune that the National Congress is going to be held at the time of the visit of these distinguished Englishmen to India. The English people will believe what these English gentlemen will be convinced of.

SOM PRAKASH.

54. The same paper says that common grievances of all Indian races under English rule have made them unite together. After obtaining education and tasting freedom, none of these races are willing to remain as slaves under the English Government, which is the incarnation of freedom. For this reason, national congresses have become necessary to make the demand of the whole of India known to the English Government. Delegates from every part of India will be present at the National Congress which will be held in Calcutta. Some denied the representative character of the last National Congress by saying that no Mussulman was present in it. But the writer knows that a delegate from each Mussulman community was present in it. Government is trying to sow disunion between Hindus and Mussulmans. The writer says the day all races in India will unite, their happiness will begin.

SOM PRAKASH.

55. The same paper says that when it heard that the character of the Civil Service Commission is judicial, it was glad that the claims of Indians would be considered by competent persons, but was alarmed because of its experience of English Courts. However necessary concealment of questions that are to be put to witnesses may be in a private suit, such concealment is by no means advisable when the cause of a nation is tried. The writer is glad that the questions framed by the Civil Service Commission have been published. Such a course was necessary for obtaining the answers of the whole people to the questions. The common people have no knowledge of the subject which will be considered by the Commission. Let the Commission advise the people to select representatives. If the evidence of the representatives is taken, there will be no reason for dissatisfaction.

DAINIK,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

56. The *Dainik*, of the 20th December, says that Government is gradually becoming unpopular on account of the imposition of the income-tax. Scarcely a day passes on which the news of some oppression, relating to assessment of the income-tax, is not heard. Does the story of these oppressions reach the ear of Government, which, at the time of passing the Income-tax Bill, promised that stringent measures should be adopted to prevent oppression? Government is in great pecuniary embarrassment, and it is determined to get out of the difficulty by hook or by crook. The *Daily News* hears that Government is issuing circulars to the zemindars asking their opinion as to whether men whose income is less than Rs. 500 will be able to pay the tax. This is really dreadful. The writer does not believe this to be true; but there is nothing impossible under British rule.

DAINIK.

57. The same paper says that it is vain to agitate and implore Government to provide for the welfare of natives. The English are a selfish nation,

Natives and Government.

and all their acts are characterised by selfishness. They are not disposed to grant a farthing to the natives when it interferes with their own interests. Have Government granted any of the prayers of the natives? The natives urged that the salaries of the Civilians should be reduced; they urged that the policy of annexation, which causes so much suffering to the people, should be abandoned. What has Government done? It says that the English Civilians should get salaries at a much higher rate, because they have to serve in a foreign country whose climate does not suit them. Nor is Government so foolish as to desist from extending the empire which serves to extend the commerce of England. Government is extending railway communications with the ostensible object of securing convenience to the natives; but the real object is the maintenance of the students of Cooper's Hill and other favourites of Government. Why has Government abolished the import duty? Has not this Act ruined the weaver class of this country, and increased the prosperity of the merchants of Manchester? But the English are not to blame. They have come here to earn money and they will behave in the way which best serves their purpose.

Natives should teach their brethren self-reliance. They should be taught that, if they can themselves construct railways, the money will not be taken into a foreign country. They should be taught to work together.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

58. The *Samaya*, of the 10th December, referring to the determination of Sir Rivers Thompson to pass the long Municipal Bill within one month of the submission of the report of the Select Committee, says that it cannot understand how the Bill will be passed within such a short time. The writer cannot understand how the rate-payers of Calcutta are sitting idle after the provisions that have been inserted by Mr. Harrison for increasing the influence of Anglo-Indians in the Municipality. The Bill gives to Government control over the Municipality in many matters. These provisions may do great injury. From the provision requiring the Municipality to spend at least two lakhs of rupees upon the drains and upon the improvement of bustees, it appears that Government is willing to reserve all powers to itself. Government has given proofs of its evil intention by keeping the power of appointing of the Chairman of the Municipality in its own hands. The writer desires that all appointments, carrying salaries of 100 rupees and upwards, should be made by the Commissioners. The writer is glad at the provision that the Chairman will have to devote his whole time to the work of the Municipality. If the Chairman devotes his whole time to the work of the Municipality, the post of either the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary may be abolished. The writer approves of the existing arrangements for the election of the Town Council. If those arrangements are to be altered, able men should be selected as members of the Town Council from among the whole body of Commissioners. The writer disapproves of the arrangement of granting allowances to the members of the Town Council. Those who will not consent to serve except for money are not worthy to be Commissioners. The writer cannot approve of the imposition of a tax of four annas upon each box of kerosine oil, as this will be a source of inconvenience to the poor who use that oil. The keeping of a large quantity of kerosine should not be allowed in Calcutta, as, in the event of its being set on fire, disastrous results may be produced. The writer is surprised at the provision that the rent of a house will be raised if the assessor thinks it deserving of a higher rent. It is wrong to suppose that the opinion of the assessor alone on the point is right.

SAMAYA
Dec. 10th, 1886.

SAMAYA.
Dec. 10th, 1886.

59. The same paper says, that as the time of Sir Rivers Thompson's departure from the country is near at hand, he is trying to do all that he wishes before that. He is very hostile to Lord Ripon's measure of Self-Government. But he was not able to prevent the passing of the Self-Government Bill. He wants to injure the system of Self-Government by passing the new Calcutta Municipal Bill. He wants to pass the Bill before his departure from Bengal. The amalgamation of Calcutta and the Suburbs will produce evil results. No one is in favour of the amalgamation. The writer asks whether a Board, like the Local Government Board of England, will be established for exercising control over Municipalities. The writer is not in favour of the establishment of such a Board in India. Such a Board, instead of helping Municipalities, will oppose them. The writer approves of the Bill about the port of Calcutta.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 16th, 1886.

60. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 16th December, referring to the proposal for the amalgamation of the Suburbs with Calcutta, says that some wish to follow an opposite course in London. They say that the large area of London is the source of all mischief. They want to divide London into several Municipalities. Will the Indian legislators consider this?

SURABHI & PATAKA.

61. The same paper, referring to the provision in the Municipal Bill empowering the Municipality to spend money on the reception of distinguished persons, says that it does not approve of it. It may be said in favour of this provision that the money will not be spent except with the consent of the majority of the Commissioners. In reply to this, the writer remarks that if ten Commissioners vote for such an expenditure, and five against it, will the expenditure be lawful? It may be that the person on whose reception the money will be spent possesses no other qualification than popularity. Is the money of the rate-payers so cheap that it will be wasted in this way? The Commissioners do not represent the views of the rate-payers in all matters. It may be that if the opinion of the whole body of rate-payers were taken, the number of those against the expenditure would be larger than that of those for it. In discussing the merits of a person for the purpose, many unpleasant truths may come to light. Is this desirable? The provision has been made because a suit was instituted against the Dacca Municipality for wasting money on the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor. Such receptions are also injurious in another way. From the splendid reception of the Prince of Wales by the Indian Municipalities, it appeared that Indians are very rich. But is this true? The people will surely honour him who is worthy of honour.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.
Dec. 16th, 1886.

62. In noticing that a Bill has been introduced in the Governor-General's Council to reimpose the Contagious Diseases Act in Calcutta, the *Samvad Prabhákar*, of the 16th December, says that it is better to assign a separate quarter for the prostitutes than to introduce such an Act. But there is no harm in applying this Act to prostitutes in the English quarter who receive visits from soldiers.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

63. The *Som Prakash*, of the 20th December, cannot agree with the Board of Revenue in all that it says regarding the working of the Tenancy Act. Some provisions of the Act are likely to produce evil results. It cannot be said that the Act has not caused differences between zemindars and ryots. The quarrel regarding the granting of rent receipts will not soon

come to an end. The writer cannot understand how the market price of the crops will be fixed. The price of grain varies considerably in different places. Thus, while the price of rice is from one rupee to one rupee and four annas in the villages, it is twice or thrice as great in the towns. If the average is taken, the cultivators will suffer. The rules about the distraint of crops are not clear. It is not clear whether the crops of an occupancy ryot can be distrained. It is provided that crops can be distrained for rent for one year only. Crops are distrained either in *Asvin* or *Pous*. But in *Asvin* two instalments of rent fall in arrears, and in *Pous* three instalments of rent are in arrears. Under these circumstances, can zemindars distrain crops for arrears of rent for the Bengali year 1292? This question has been decided in various ways by various courts. These obscurities should be removed. The Tenancy Act has been in operation for one year. The Legislative Council should now consider how the Act has worked. The High Court should send a Judge to see how the Tenancy Act is working.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

64. The *Uchit Vakta*, of the 11th December, says that the English Government established the system of keeping Residents in native courts for cementing its friendship with Native States, and for assisting native princes in the work of administration. But the Residents have now become spies. They are a source of mischief to native princes. The recent differences between Bhopal and Government, and the differences which took place between Government and Hyderabad on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, are due to Residents.

UCHIT VAKTA
Dec. 11th, 1886.

65. The *Dainik*, of the 19th December, says that Lord Dufferin has spoken very highly of the happiness enjoyed by native princes. But in truth native princes have to remain as slaves to the political agents to Government, who always ill-treat them. As a consequence of this ill-treatment, the confidence of both princes and the people in Government has been shaken. It cannot be said that Government is not at all aware of the fact that people have no faith in Government; but the truth is that it is so proud of its strength that it makes light of the matter. But Government should know that the condition of a people does not remain the same for ever. The English, who lived in forests a few centuries ago, are now ruling over the descendent of the Solar race. Government should look to the future.

DAINIK,
Dec. 19th, 1886.

66. The *Navavibhakar Sadhārani*, of the 20th December, referring to the praise now bestowed by the *Civil and Military Gazette* upon Baboo Nilambar Mookerjee for his honesty in financial matters, and to its statement that the present Minister, Dewan Gobind Saha, is not a trustworthy man in that respect, says that it sees that the position of native ministers is by no means safe. It is becoming in Anglo-Indian editors alone to praise men while in office, and to blame them while out of it. They will not probably be easy in mind so long as an Englishman is not appointed Prime Minister of Kashmir. Baboo Nilambar has been removed from Kashmir. Baboo Nandalal has been removed from Bikanir. It does not become the heroic English to show hostility to Bengalis.

NAVABHIVAKAR
SADHARANI,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

V.—PROSPECTS, &c.

67. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th December, says that, though the floods cause intense suffering for a time, yet they increase the productive power of the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
Dec. 14th, 1886.

soil, and serve a very useful purpose by draining stagnant water. Rice is the staple crop in Bengal, and the floods take place just in time to help the paddy plants. Government has done an immense mischief by closing the water courses of the country—a mischief which all its efforts in the direction of costly irrigation canals will not be able to remedy. The shutting out of flood water has brought about malarious fever in Western Bengal. East Bengal, which is subject to great inundation, is comparatively free from malaria. Government has made a mistake by throwing up embankments along the rivers. When these embankments were thrown up, the English were new to the country and there was no malaria. These embankments have, while protecting the railways, fearfully increased mortality. The writer thinks that, instead of throwing embankments on the rivers, it would have been better if the railway embankments had been provided with a sufficiently large number of large culverts. As the matter at present stands, the writer thinks that all marshes should be gradually drained, and anicuts constructed across the rivers with a view to distribute the water by means of a number of well-regulated distributaries.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 20th, 1886.

68. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash* of the 20th December, whose correspondence about the prevalence of cholera at Santipore and adjoining villages was noticed in paragraph 65 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 11th December, complains that no notice has yet been taken of his correspondence by either the Lieutenant-Governor or the local officials, and requests Government to enquire about the truth of his statements. The writer fears that Government will attend to the matter when many persons have died.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1886.

69. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, regrets to find that cholera is raging in some parts of the Balasore town, as also in some villages of the Balasore district. Bhagulpore and other adjoining villages of that district have been very much affected by that fell disease.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

70. The same paper reports that the rate-payers of the Balasore Municipality have been very much satisfied by the imposition of municipal tax according to the income of the holder, in lieu of assessment according to the rent of the holding.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 4th, 1886.

71. The *Utkal Dipikā*, paper looks upon the transfer of the Orissa Salt Department to the Madras Government as a measure calculated to increase public expenditure and deprive a large number of local officers of their appointments.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

72. Referring to the paragraph in the annual report of the Police Department, regarding the education and moral character of police officers in Bengal, the same paper observes:—

“The report informs the public that police officers have improved in education and moral character; but the common people think otherwise. It is the general belief that oppression practised by police officers is on the increase, and, that the fact is not known to the authorities. So long as the police is not taken out of the hands of the Magistrate, the real state of things will not become known.”

UTKAL DIPIKA

73. The same paper gives a short description of the state of the people at Parikuda in the district of Puri, whom a partial failure of crops had threatened with famine, and says that the Rajah of Parikuda spent a large amount of money in the

construction of roads, and embankments, excavation of tanks, opening of granaries, &c., with the object of removing their distress. The paper therefore hopes that the services of the Rajah will find proper recognition at the hands of Government.

74. The *Sebaka*, as also its contemporary the *Sanskarakka*, point out the necessity of repairing the anicut of the Mahanuddy without delay, for, through want of water, traffic in the Bhudruck and Chandbally lines has in a manner stopped. It further points out that the navigation companies working in the Chandbally line should be required to stop work at once, as passengers and goods are detained several days on the way without reaching their destination in time. They may work with profit to themselves and convenience to the public after the anicut is repaired.

SEBAKA,
Dec. 8th, 1886.

75. The same paper informs the public that a certain number of shop-keepers in the Bhudruck subdivision, in the Balasore district, are preparing eatables with adulterated ghee and mixing Liverpool salt with that manufactured in Orissa. These are calculated to injure the health of the consumers.

SANSKARAKA &
SEBAKA.

76. Baboo Shyamsunder Rajguru, writing to the same paper, points out the necessity of making Uriya the court language of Parlakhemdi, Ganjam, Joypur and Goomsur, and other adjoining tracts, which are Uriya-speaking districts of the Madras Presidency. The correspondent is informed that the Uriyas of those districts are drawing up a petition to that effect.

SANSKARAKA &
SEBAKA.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA, M.A.,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th December 1886.